

THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
GREAT CROSBY



ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Liverpool:

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1921



GREAT CROSBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,
1920.

S U M M A R Y .

Area of District in acres (as corrected)	1,867
Population (1901 Census)	..	..	..	7,555
Population (1911 ,, )	..	..	..	12,274

Birth Rate based on population 13,542 as given by the Registrar General	20·6
Death Rate ,, ,, 13,542 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	9·8

Per 1000 of the estimated population.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births	..	64
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RAINFALL—

Rainfall for the past year	37·35	inches
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1920·Rateable Value, £91,083 | Rate, 5/- in £ | No. of Occupied Houses, 3,046.
Only 23 houses unoccupied in the district and these chiefly very large houses.

(The estimated population, January, 1920, being 14,605).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1920.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
GREAT CROSBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with feelings of very sincere regret that I have to record the great loss the District has sustained by the death of your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Samuel Wilson. Mr. Wilson had been a servant of your Council for 32 years, first, as Assistant Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, and, latterly, as your Sanitary Inspector during the remainder of his life. He had seen the district grow from a small village, I might say, and was very proud of its development along excellent sanitary lines into its present residential character. He knew the old residents and their family histories intimately, and was always able to supply useful information in connection with them. He had a large store of amusing stories to tell of some of the older residents, both men and women, who were evidently persons of some well-marked characteristics. He was most exact and conscientious in everything he did, was endowed with a big share of shrewd commonsense, knew his work particularly well, and always strove to have all disputed matters settled in an amicable manner.

Mr. Joseph Almond began his duties on the 17th May, 1920, as our new Sanitary Inspector, and has proved to be an energetic worker, well versed in the necessary sanitary regulations, and has a keen desire to have the district kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

I have mentioned to the Members of the Council, at one of the Meetings some time ago, that the oak tree now on the pavement in Endbutt Lane, when it was part of the garden of Enfield House, was grown from an acorn brought by the late Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Keyworth from the Holy Land, and planted in the garden by them.

The sanitary work in connection with the district has been carefully attended to, and has given rise to nothing requiring any very special treatment.

The area of the District is comprised of 1,867 statute acres above high-water mark. The Western Boundary is the sea-shore, is of very considerable extent, and is affected by the flow and ebb of the tide. The Eastern Boundary is the Townships of Sefton and Thornton; the Northern is the Urban District of Little Crosby, both of which are purely agricultural districts; while the Southern is the Urban District of Waterloo-cum-Seaforth, the Waterloo portion of which is residential in character.

The District is fairly flat, the highest point being 38 feet above high-water mark, which latter is 17 feet above Ordnance Datum, the highest part of it is, therefore, 55 feet above this. It is laid out somewhat on the lines of Boulevards, consisting of wide asphalted streets, planted with trees on each side. These streets are, accordingly, more easily swept and kept clean, and, after a fall of rain, the water runs off readily into the sewers. They are thus practically self-cleansing.

The sub-soil is principally sand overlying the boulder-clay throughout its greater area, while, here and there, red sandstone rock shows through. From this formation it will easily be seen that the district is particularly dry, and highly suitable as a healthy residential locality.

Population.

The Population at the Census of 1911 was 12,274, while the Estimated Population for 1920 is 14,605.

During the year nineteen new houses have been erected, and more are in process of erection. Of these, fifteen are bungalows, containing a lounge-hall, drawing-room, three bedrooms,

kitchen, scullery, bath-room, W.C., some have bath-room and W.C. combined, and coal-house attached. Most of the rooms are on the small side. These houses, however, have been sold for £1,750 and upwards.

The district is, practically, wholly residential.

There is a fair-sized factory in an outlying area, the young employees at which come from the adjoining districts, very few of them reside in this district. There is also a fairly large joiners' and carpenters' workshop, some of the men employed there being non-resident. The majority of the residents are engaged in professional and commercial pursuits in Liverpool and Bootle, the remainder is composed of gardeners, shop assistants, and of people who work at the docks and warehouses in these towns.

Many of the houses in the district command high rents. The number of dwelling-houses for the working classes constitute only a small proportion of the houses. The accommodation for this class, according to pre-war standards, is good, but, according to the ideas of to-day, might be improved on, for a good number of these houses are not provided with baths and a proper hot-water supply.

In the newer buildings these defects have been remedied to a great extent. Most of these houses have from four to six rooms. Every care is taken in the erection and supervision of the new buildings of this class, the air space, etc., as required by the Byelaws, being insisted on.

There is no occupation in this district which has an injurious action on its workers.

The amount of poor-law relief is small.

A large portion of the vacant land, lying between the end of St. Anthony's Road and the West Lancashire Men's Golf Club, has been purchased by the Waterloo Football Club for a Rugby football ground. A commodious covered stand has been erected on the west side of the ground. This purchase will add to the amenities of the district by keeping a large open space in that locality.

The Crosby and Blundellsands Nursing Society, which had been organised and managed by a local Committee of Ladies for

many years, has this year ceased to exist. This Society was maintained by voluntary subscriptions from many of the residents in the district, and did a great amount of excellent work through the Nurse it employed.

Water Supply.

This district is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation mains.

The service is constant, and the quality excellent.

No complaint has been found as to its bacteriological or chemical composition. Neither lead nor other deleterious matters have been detected in it.

Milk Supply.

The milk supply is obtained chiefly from dairies in the district, very little being obtained from any outside source. The County police take samples of milk under "The Food and Drugs Act" for analysis.

Information was received from the Sanitary Staff of the Waterloo-cum-Seaforth District Council that a sample of milk taken from the can of a milk-float on its rounds, and said to come from a dairy in this district, contained tubercle bacilli. The dairy was visited and the herd inspected. A veterinary-surgeon was called in, who made a careful physical examination of the cows and a bacteriological examination of samples of milk taken by himself. His report was that there was no tubercle to be found either in the milk, or in the cows.

The various dairies and cowsheds are periodically visited, and are always found in the best condition ; in fact, some of the cowsheds in this district are "models" of what a building of this description should be. Light and ventilation are amply provided, and the Regulations of the Ministry of Health are duly enforced.

Food and Drugs Act.

The County police carry out all duties under the "Food and Drugs Act, and report any food, etc., which is likely to be detrimental to health, when, if necessary, joint action is taken for its destruction.

It has not been found necessary to take any action during the year under this Act.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Strict attention is given to all drains and sewers, as well as to all connections with the latter, the same being tested and supervised during construction, with the view of bringing them into conformity with the requirements of modern sanitation.

The general condition of the sewers and drains of the district has been duly attended to for the purpose of making them as efficient as possible. There has been no extension of the sewers during the year.

Watercourses.

There are three watercourses in the district, viz., the "Carr Brook," the "Warrenhouse Brook," which form the south and east boundaries; and the watercourses forming the north and north-east side of the district, each flowing eventually to the sea.

Supervision has been given to them, and the owners of land, on both sides of the watercourses, are urged to keep them in a proper and cleanly state.

The water in these "brooks" is more or less polluted before entering our district, due to the nature of the country through which it passes, which is principally agricultural.

Excrement Disposal.

The excremental matter in this district is conveyed to the sea by the "Water Carriage System" through gravitating sewers, flushed by water obtained from the Liverpool Corporation. Some places, such as farmsteads, etc., still have the old-fashioned privy attached, principally to the middens, which hold manure, etc.

As the land develops, and the sewers extend, all classes of premises, adjacent to such system of sewers, are amended and brought up to modern ideas of sanitation.

The adoption of galvanized-iron "dust bins" in old property is still strongly recommended, and compelled, where necessary, in

place of the open and uncovered ashpits. This improvement is greatly appreciated, and a few more have been instituted during this year; there being no doubt that the abolition of the long storage of ashpit refuse in bulk in open ashpits, in the near vicinity of dwelling-houses, is a menace to the public health, and that the use of galvanized-iron ashbins, emptied weekly at least, prevents fermentation, and minimises the production of flies as disease carriers, if not producers.

This sanitary ashbin system is adopted in all new property.

The Council's staff remove the contents weekly from all ashbins, and, also, from the existing ashpits at frequent intervals, in properly constructed covered carts.

The ashpit refuse is deposited on the Council's land in Brown-moor Lane, a considerable distance away from all houses.

Scavenging.

The Council's staff carry out all the necessary scavenging, main roads being cleansed daily, and all others twice weekly, an arrangement of work which gives complete satisfaction.

Flushing of Main Sewers and House Drains.

The system of flushing all the main and other sewers in the district is carried out in a regular and efficient manner periodically throughout the year. The main sewers, where the most deposit is found to exist, are thoroughly cleansed by means of scraping with chains, brushes, etc.

The flushing of house-drains is also efficiently carried out, more especially is this done on premises where infectious disease has occurred, and an ample supply of disinfectants is given to the inhabitants of these infected premises. The Council's staff supervise the use and distribution of disinfectants.

Nuisances.

All complaints of nuisances from foul smells, arising from any source, whenever received, have had immediate attention, and subsequent investigation as to the cause of these nuisances has been

carefully made by myself and the Sanitary Inspector, and, wherever necessary, the requisite Notices have been served.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The work carried out under this heading during the year has been as complete as in previous years. Many houses have been frequently visited, and a due watch has been kept as to any overcrowding or indecency, etc. Frequent visits were paid for the purpose of seeing that these premises were in a sanitary condition, and any other matters required by this order were duly taken cognisance of, and, where faulty, remedied.

Public Elementary Schools.

There has, fortunately, been no epidemic outbreak during the year, necessitating the closing of any of the Schools. The general health of the children has been very good.

In my opinion children are sent to School at too early an age. How can a healthy nation be reared when children, at these early years, are packed off to Schools and shut up in class-rooms, having their slowly developing brains fatigued by a lot of useless instruction, when they ought to be running free in the fresh air and allowing their bodies to have a healthy start in life. They ought to be at least two years older before starting school-life. Give them healthy bodies and their brains will be far more receptive and retentive. They will then be better able to understand the instruction they receive.

As I suggested in a former annual report, rubber mats should be substituted for fibre mats in all schools. They can be washed and kept clean, and don't retain any contaminated dirt and dust, and don't become a mass of mud in wet weather.

The various schools have been cleansed and thoroughly fumigated when they were closed during the holidays, and, after closure, on account of any infectious or epidemic trouble.

Their sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory.

The water-supply, which is ample and good, is obtained from the Liverpool Corporation mains.

The drains have been flushed, treated with disinfectants, and cleansed as required.

Infectious Diseases and Hospital Accommodation.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, is in force in this district.

All notifications received are duly enquired into, as well as the source from which the infection may have occurred. The cases are principally treated at their own homes, when it is possible to properly isolate them ; when, however, this cannot be carried out, the cases are removed to the Liverpool Infectious Diseases Hospital in their ambulance.

The District Council have an agreement with the Liverpool Corporation for the reception and treatment at their hospitals of all infectious diseases, which, up to the present, has been eminently satisfactory.

As soon as infectious cases are removed from the premises in which they occur, the rooms are fumigated with sulphur, all papers, etc., being subsequently stripped from the walls, and all necessary cleansing carried out. The same is done at the end of the period of convalescence, in connection with the cases treated at their own homes.

All bedding and clothing in contact with the patient are removed to the Council's " dry heat " stoves, and there treated.

The following table gives the number of patients removed to and treated in the Infectious Hospital for the past fifteen years :—

Census pop. 1901	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Census pop. 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
7	6	16	13	25	11	11	32	28	39	65	35	24	43	24	39

The average number of cases treated in Hospital for the past fifteen years is 27.4.

Diphtheria.

Twenty-nine cases were notified during the year, and of these one died in hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-five notifications of persons suffering from this illness were received, being eighteen more than the number notified last year. One death occurred in hospital.

Enteric Fever.

Four notifications from this disease were received.

Erysipelas.

This trouble provided two notifications.

Measles and German Measles.

These diseases are no longer notifiable in this district.

Tuberculosis.

This scourge has provided eight fewer notifications than last year, the numbers being seventeen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and eight cases of non-pulmonary disease this year, in comparison with thirty-three cases last year.

This Council has no special scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis. As soon as notifications of this disease are received, they are at once forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health, and thence to the Tuberculosis Officer for this area, who sends a visitor to report on the case, and also visits himself. Sufferers receive dispensary treatment when required. The Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector visit most of these cases on receipt of notification from the medical practitioners, who seem to be diligent in notifying them. As far as is known, there seems to be no reluctance on the part of patients to avail themselves of the facilities provided for diagnosis and treatment, but some amount of persuasion is necessary in some cases to get them to undergo Sanatorium treatment.

To my mind this plague will never be eradicated unless better and more prolonged isolation is carried out amongst its sufferers. It is a farce to send them back to their homes, and, in some instances, very poor homes, from Sanatoria, often in their most infectious state, and so allow them to risk infecting others. It is all very well

to speak of the educative treatment residence in a Sanatorium has given them, but how many of them carry out all these lessons at home. Many of them, of course, owing to their surroundings, are quite unable to do so. In one or two instances some of their relations are anxious that the sufferers should return to the sanatorium, for they live in dread of contracting the disease themselves.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No case of this trouble was reported.

Plague.

Provision is arranged with the Liverpool Corporation for accommodation and treatment in case of an epidemic of plague.

Small-pox.

Medical Officers of Health for other Districts reported several cases of "Contacts" with Small-pox, on shipboard or elsewhere, who had come to live in this district. These persons were duly visited, and instructions given as to prevention, etc., as well as to reporting themselves, or others, in case of illness. Nothing, however, transpired requiring any further action.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health as such, but all such work has been done by him as Public Vaccinator. "Contacts" have been carefully traced, and instructed as to health and movements.

Venereal Diseases.

No action has been taken in this District under the Venereal Diseases Act, beyond the sending of notices to the several medical men as to where the various drugs can be obtained. The County has this work in hand, and supplies salvarsan, etc., to those who are qualified to use them.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

Ten cases were notified.

Influenzal Pneumonia.

Seven notifications were received.

Malaria.

Three cases notified, all of whom had been in the Army..

Influenza.

This epidemic disease did not reappear in its severe form. A few people were, however, mildly attacked by it in the spring of the year, while in July and August there were cases of acute tonsillitis, especially among young children. Some of these throats were of a very septic nature, and several occurred in children whose home-conditions were excellent.

Health and Sanitary Condition of the District.

The health of the population generally throughout the year was very good. Scarlet fever and diphtheria provided the largest number of notifiable cases, but both were present in a very mild form. The former was most prevalent in March, September, October and November, while the latter was most marked in February, October and November. Four more cases of acute primary pneumonias were notified this year than last year, while the number of those of influenzal pneumonias was the same as last year.

It is a pity to see so much of the land that was cultivated by allotment-holders last year and the year before now lying waste. Thus, in many instances, has a healthy and instructive mode of life been allowed to lapse. There are still some more wise and energetic residents who are retaining and working their allotments.

The infantile death-rate shows a very pleasing drop from 86 per thousand births last year to 64 per thousand births this year; while the general death-rate has again decreased from 12.29 in 1918, and 10.3 in 1919, to 9.8 this year.

The weather during the year was mild, and there was very little sunshine. The spring was wet, and the summer dull and wet. The year's rainfall was 6.75 inches above the average of the last 45 years.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

A Health-Visitor has been appointed by the County, who attends to the duties under this Act. Milk and other necessities are granted to every suitable case as soon as its existence becomes known.

Birth Rate.

The number of births registered in the district during the year was 127 males and 153 females, total 280, giving a birth rate of 20.6 per 1,000 (based on the population—13,542—as given by the Registrar General).

Birth Rate for the Year is 20.6.

Census pop. 1901	1907	1908	1909	1910	Census pop. 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
21'44	—	—	—	—	20.20	19 04	20 42	20.04	19.73	17.83	14.22	15 8	16.14	20.6

Infantile Death Rate.

The number of deaths of infants, per 1,000 births registered, is 22 (9 males, 13 females), giving a death-rate of 64, as given by the Registrar General.

General Death Rate.

The deaths registered of residents in and out of the district, and belonging thereto, is 133 (53 males and 80 females), showing a death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population. (This percentage is also computed on the Registrar General's Returns, viz. :—13,542 population.)

Deaths Registered in this District only.											
Census pop. 1901	1906	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
12'57	—	9'12	11'69	7'66	8.25	7 45	12 50	10.03	12.9	10.3	9.8

Annual Health Report, Year 1920.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified (136), removed to hospital, etc. (39), during the year 1920.

Disease.	No. of Cases notified.	No. Removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to the District.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup..	29	18	1
Erysipelas	2	...	...
Scarlet Fever	55	20	1
Enteric Fever	4	1	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	17	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	8	...	...
Measles and German Measles ... ..	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	...	...
Malaria	3	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	7	...	...
Acute Lobar „	10	...	...
Total	136	39	2

Isolation Hospital.

Liverpool Corporation Infectious Hospital.

Sanatoria.

None provided at present.

TABLE I. Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated.	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
												Number.	Rate.
1915	13,678	13,678	270	19.73	102	7.45	—	—	19	71.16	123	8.99
1916	13,191	13,191	256	17.83	165	12.50	—	—	20	78.12	165	12.50
1917	13,054	13,054	207	14.22	131	10.03	—	—	13	62.8	131	10.03
1918	14,091	14,091	224	15.8	163	12.9	—	—	18	80.0	163	12.9
1919	14,000	14,000	219	16.14	135	10.3	—	—	21	95.8	135	10.3
1920	14,605	14,605	280	20.6	133	9.8	—	—	22	64.0	133	9.8

N.B. — The population, Births and Deaths for 1920, on which the following percentages were arrived at, have been supplied to me by the Ministry of Health.

AT CENSUS OF 1911.—Total Population at all ages 12,274. Number of inhabited houses 2,942. Average number of persons per house 4.56 Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 1,867.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—Nazareth House, Liverpool Road, Great Crosby.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the district—Hatherley House, Waterloc; Liverpool Institutions; Bootle Institutions.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE III. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non-residents, in Public Institutions in the District.
		ALL AGES.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
All causes	Certified (c)	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M. F.									
Enteric Fever	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	4 7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other tub'culous diseases	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease	8 9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease..	7 5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	.. ..	I 4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	.. ..	9 9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever..	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	.. ..	I ..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	I 2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides	.. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	15 28	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
causes		53 80	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Pop. for Death Rate 13.542.

Pop. for Birth Rate 13.542.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	6	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	45	2	—
Workplaces	—	—	—
Total	51	2	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	2	2	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	7	7	—	—

3.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.									Number
Workshops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Total number of Workshops on Register ...									23

4.—Other Matters.

Class	Number
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year ...	2

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1920.

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation?—For Small-pox—*Very good, and as many beds as required.* For other Infectious Diseases—*Very good, and as many beds as required.*

Is it Joint or otherwise?—*Joint, by Agreement with the Liverpool Corporation, at a fee of two guineas per week per head.*

If you have the Joint use of Isolation Hospital belonging to some other Authority, state nature of "Agreement," or "Arrangement." Is any Retaining Fee paid?—*No.*

Number of Beds available for your District?—For Small-pox—*As many as required.* For other Infectious Diseases—*As many as required.*

Deaths in Hospital of patients removed from your District and belonging thereto?—From what causes?—*One Death from Diphtheria, and one from Scarlet Fever.*

How is Disinfection carried out? Number of Houses disinfected?—**139.** Method?—*Chiefly by Sulphur fumigation, some by Formalin Spray and Fumes, and Dry Heat Stove.* Are Houses disinfected after (a) Phthisis?—*Yes ;* (b) Measles?—*As many as are applied for.* Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise)?—*Dry Heat.* Number of Articles disinfected?—**1,511.** Where is apparatus situated?—*In Council's Yard.*

If Apparatus at a Hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to the Hospital?—*No.*

If not, please state how disinfection of Clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out—*In the Stove at the Council's Depot.*

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Infectious Diseases Notification Act notifiable (for instance, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Chicken Pox, &c.)? If so, what are they?—*Only those mentioned in the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, and subsequent Orders.*

Diseases specially prevalent?—*Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.* Period?—*Scarlet Fever most prevalent in September, October and November, but prevailed throughout the year. Diphtheria mildly prevalent throughout the year.*

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1920—*Contd.*

Number of times School Closure adopted?—*None*. For what disease?

Number of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?—*None*.

Bacteriological Examinations. Specimens examined: Blood—*None*; Swabs—*None*; Sputum—*None*; Milk—*Two*; others—*None*.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910. Is a supply of Anti-toxin kept within the district?—*Yes*. If so, where?—*By arrangement with a local Chemist*. Amount used during 1920?—*8,000 units*.

“The Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.”—Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article 1 of the Regulations?—*Yes*. Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article 1 (3), a list of dwelling-houses, the early inspection of which is desirable?—*Houses are inspected and reported on as necessity arises*. Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Articles 2 and 3. If so, what officer?—*M.O.H. and Inspector of Nuisances*. Have the necessary books, etc., for keeping the required records been obtained? *Yes*. Are these kept up to date?—*Yes, as examinations are made*.

Action taken in 1920 under the Housing Acts:—

- (a) No. of dwelling-houses specially inspected during 1920 under Sec. 17 of the Act, 1909, *i.e.*, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-houses are unfit for human habitation?—*Ten*.

Have particulars of these inspections, as specified in Article II. (1) to (8) and Article III. (1) to (8) of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, been fully recorded?—*Yes*,

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1920—Contd.

(b) Dwelling-houses inspected under (a) which are considered unfit for human habitation ?—*Ten.*

(c) Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders ?—*Ten.*

(d) Closing Orders made ?—*None.*

(c) Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders ?—*Six are now in process of repair.*

(f) Dwelling-houses put in a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders ?—*None.*

(g) Dwelling-houses demolished ?—*None.*

General character of defects found to exist ?—*Dampness and other insanitary defects.*

Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for purposes of the Housing Acts other than those inspected under (a) above. Not including inspections *re* Nuisances, etc. ?—*None.*

If your Authority has a Housing Scheme, state what stage had been reached on December 31st, 1920, giving information under the following headings :—

No. of schemes submitted ?—*None.*

No. of lay-outs submitted ?—*None.* Approved ?—*None.*

No. of houses included in House Plans submitted ?—*None.*
Approved ?—*None.*

No. of houses on which work has commenced ?—*None.*
Completed ?—*None.*

No. of houses built during 1920 by private enterprise ?—*Nineteen.*

Source of the Water Supply ?—*The Liverpool Corporation.* What is its condition ?—*Excellent.* Possibilities of contamination ?—*None that I know of.* Any insufficiency, and where ?—*No.* Nature of extensions (if any) during the year ?—*Not known.*

Is Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily for whole of district ?—*Yes.*

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1920—*Contd.*

How performed (state whether by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses)?—*By Council's Staff.*

If Privy Middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—*At Council's convenience.*

How is the Refuse disposed of?—*On to "tips" on low-lying land owned by the Council.*

Has a Destructor been provided?—*Not up to the present time.*
Sewage Disposal Works. Method of Treatment?—*None.*

What is the character of the Drainage System?—*Water Carriage by Gravitation to the Sea. (Pneumatic Pump in one section to own sewers.)* Any developments during year?—*None.*

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system?—*A small area is not yet provided with sewers.*

Action taken—Drain Testing, Flushing, &c.?—*Both Drain Testing and Sewer Flushing are carried out.*

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams?—*The Cleansing and Bottoming of Ditches and Water Courses throughout the District.*

Canal Boats : Number Inspected?—*None*

What is the condition of the Bakehouses?—*Good.* Number?—*Eleven*

What is the condition of the Slaughter-houses?—*No Slaughter-houses in the District.* Has a Public Abattoir been provided?—*No.*

What is the condition of the Lodging Houses?—*None in the District*
Are they Registered?—*No.*

What is the Sanitary condition of the Schools?—*Very Good.*

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. Are they periodically inspected?
—*Yes.* What is their condition?—*Very Good.*

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B.?—*Yes.* Are they enforced?—*In all cases.*

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1920—*Contd.*

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow? (a)
Where cows are habitually grazed?—600 *cubic feet*. (b)
Where cows are not habitually grazed?—800 *cubic feet*, and in
all new premises.

Number of Cowkeepers?—*Eighteen*. Number on Register?—*Eighteen*. Number of Inspections during year?—*Fifty-four*.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers)?—*One*. Number on Register?—*One*.

Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows?—*Yes, if required*.

Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk?—*Action has been taken in one instance*.

Inspection of Food. Amount condemned or surrendered as unfit for human consumption—(a) Tuberculous carcasses and parts?—*None*; (b) Diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat (other than above)?—*None*; (c) Other food stuffs?—*None*.

Number of Legal Proceedings, and result?—*None*.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances. Number of Notices served?—*205*. Number of Nuisances abated?—*In all cases*. Number of Legal Proceedings taken, and result?—*None found necessary*.

Closets and Ashpits. Privy Middens—Number of Middens?—*21*. Number of Closets?—*None*. Number of Pail Closets?—*5*. Number of Ashpits (excluding Middens)?—*Ashbins are being substituted for ashpits*. Number of Fresh Water Closets?—*5053*. Number of Portable Receptacles for refuse?—*3142*. Number of Waste Water Closets?—*None*. Number of Privy Closets converted during 1919?—To Fresh W.C.'s, *None*; to Waste W.C.'s, *None*; to Pails, &c., *None*. Number of Pail Closets converted to Fresh W.C.'s, *None*; Waste W.C.'s, *None*. Number of Waste W.C.'s converted to Fresh W.C.'s?—*None*. Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—*If necessary*. If so, how much?—*By agreement*. What kind of

Summary of Medical Officer's Report for 1920—*Contd.*

closet accommodation is being provided for new property?—*Liverpool Hopper pattern and pedestal basins.*

Smoke. Number of Observations?—*Five.* Number of Legal Proceedings taken and result?—*None.* What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—*No time limit.*

Has the Authority adopted—

“ The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ”?—*Yes.*

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890 ”?—*Yes.*

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ”?—*Yes.*

Has a Health Visitor been appointed by the Local Council? State whether whole or part time?—*Not up to the present time.*

Has any, and if so what, action been taken by the Council respecting Child Welfare Work?—*No definite action as yet.*

Has any scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?—*Yes. A scheme under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order has been put into operation and is being carried out at the present time.*

Is there a District Nursing Association in the District?—*Not now.*
How many District Nurses employed?—*None.* If so, does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work?—*No.* If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work?—*Association has ceased to exist.*

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1919—*Amendment of House Drainage Defects, and reconstruction in some cases.*

Chief Sanitary requirements of District—*A Refuse Destructor.*

Bye-Laws, Acts, Orders and Regulations.

In force in the District are :—

Bye-laws as to New Streets and Buildings.

Bye-laws as to Houses Let in Lodgings.

Bye-Laws, etc.—*Contd.*

Bye-laws as to Lodging Houses.

Bye-laws as to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order, 1885.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Factory and Workshops Act ; Bakehouse Regulations.

Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Amended Regulations of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Order, 1885, came into force June 1st, 1908.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. This Council applied for an order putting into force Clause 58 of the above Act.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Notices under Part V. were circulated amongst Lodging House Keepers, December 3rd, 1907.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 85 and 86. Regulations re Servants' Registry Offices and Marine Store Dealers.

Bye-laws in respect to Parks and Recreation Grounds, 1907.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

Notification of "Ophthalmia Neonatorum" (Compulsory), June 11th, 1910.

Housing, Towns Planning, etc., Act, Dec. 3rd, 1909.

Bye laws in respect to Sea Shore, 1911.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, & Feb. 1st 1913.

Compulsory Notification of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Acute Poliomyelitis, 1912.

Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1915.

Compulsory Notification of Measles and German Measles, 1915.

Local Government (Emergency provisions) Act, 1916. (A portion during the war and for six months after, &c., and further periods for different periods of the Act.)

Bye-Laws, etc.—Contd.

Notification of Infectious Diseases. (Weekly Returns. Order, 1916. Statutory Rules and Orders. Factory and Workshop Welfare. Supply of Drinking Water, 1917.)

Public Health (Notification of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1918.

General Order Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations (No. 2), 1918.

General Order Public Health (Influenza) Regulations, 1918.

General Order Public Health (Influenza) Regulations (No. 2), 1918.

General Order Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1918.

Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, Dysentery, etc.) Regulations, 1919.

The Public Health (Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis) Regulations, 1919.

The Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES HUSKIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

1920.

Disinfection.

The following tables give the particulars and number of rooms fumigated after infectious diseases, etc., and the number of times the stove was used to disinfect bedding, etc.

Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Measles	Tuber- culosis	Scabies	Cancer, Pneumonia	Influenza	Cerebro, S.F.	Meningitis	Mumps.	Erysipelas	Chicken Pox.	Cleansing.	Total Rooms
136	3	68	5	43	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	346

NUMBER OF TIMES STOVE USED, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.

Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Measles	Tuber- culosis	Scabies	Cancer, Pneumonia	Ringworm	Meningitis	Mumps.	Erysipelas	Influenza	Cleansing	Total Stove used
65	3	28	1	28	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	139

The following list comprises the articles subjected to the 'Dry Heat' process for which the stoves have been used:—

Beds and Mattresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	651
Pieces of Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Wearing Apparel, Towels and Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Carpets, Rugs, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Books disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Total No. of Pieces							<u>1511</u>

The following Schools were fumigated during the year :—

Council Schools	...	...	...	...	...	36	Rooms
SS. Peter and Paul's Schools	...	...	...	...	...	18	"
St. Luke's (Boys') School	...	...	...	...	...	6	"
Halsall (Girls') School	...	...	...	...	...	14	"
Seafeld Convent	...	...	...	...	...	22	"
Total Rooms						96	

Nuisances.

141 preliminary notices, and 64 statutory notices were served during the year. The following table gives some indication of the work done with respect to nuisances. They only, however, have reference to a part of the work done in this matter, as much of it is done without having resort to the service of a notice.

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED.

To clean choked drains and W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ repair or reconstruct drains	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ repair W.C.'s, baths, basins, lavatories, and cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	37
„ repair soilpipes and ventilating shafts	...	...	...	...	...	46
„ repair or lengthen waste pipes to slopstones	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ provide slopstones	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ abolish foul ashpits and provide ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ defective ashbins replaced or made good	...	...	...	...	...	62
„ repair roof of dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ prevent dampness in dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ repair or provide and fix eaves and downspouts	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ repair pavements in back yards	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ repair pavements and floors in dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	16
„ replaster walls and ceilings of dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ cleanse foul ditches and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ remedy defects in bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ remedy defects in workshops	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ remedy defects in cowsheds and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	51

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The total number of visits made during the year was 1,182.

Mortuaries.

The Mortuary, which is situated at the Council's Depot, has not been used during the year.

Ditches and Watercourses.

In February and August printed notices were posted throughout the district as usual, directing all occupiers and owners of land, premises, etc., abutting on Ditches and Watercourses, to bottom and cleanse the same.

Smoke Test Applied to Drains.

During the year the smoke test was applied to the drains of 34 houses, which resulted in the detection of 21 defective drains. Notices to amend the defects were issued where they were not voluntarily carried out.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 18 cowsheds on the register, to which 54 visits were paid during the year. At these visits the cowsheds were generally found in good order. The number of cows in the sheds at the end of the year was 315.

Factories and Workshops.

The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 12. The number of inspections made to these was 28. The workshops are generally kept in a cleanly condition.

There are 11 bakehouses in the district, two of which are underground. The number of inspections made was 23. The number of notices served for cleansing and limewashing was two.

Infectious Disease.

The drains of houses, where infectious disease occurs, are treated with disinfectants, during the patients' illness and until convalescent. 139 visits being entailed in this work.

Garden Refuse.

Garden and other refuse is still "dumped" on vacant lands, to the annoyance (at least) of residents. Some of the land is still in "Allotments," where much of such refuse is used thereon.

Manure.

All manure is requested to be regularly removed, and, where necessary, pressure is brought to bear on the delinquents.

Registration of Domestic Servants.

All known Registry Offices for Domestic Servants receive special attention.

RAINFALL AT BLUNDELLSANDS

FOR THE PAST 41 YEARS, 1880 to 1920 (INCLUSIVE).

Year	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Inches per Year.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
1880	.82	2.53	2.31	1.20	2.32	2.74	4.87	1.58	3.33	4.50	4.01	5.63	35.84
1881	.68	3.95	2.69	1.59	3.14	3.03	2.50	4.04	1.50	2.75	2.63	2.96	31.46
1882	2.43	1.54	2.37	3.01	1.26	3.16	5.38	3.04	2.44	2.64	4.81	3.81	35.89
1883	3.29	1.80	1.20	.94	.67	2.33	2.97	2.20	4.82	5.00	2.68	1.64	29.54
1884	3.36	2.25	2.37	1.11	1.31	.71	4.41	2.40	2.29	1.66	1.82	3.06	26.75
1885	1.55	2.90	2.21	2.09	1.49	1.62	1.57	2.19	4.27	6.06	3.20	1.91	31.06
1886	3.65	1.28	1.79	1.78	4.87	1.33	4.59	1.58	3.41	3.99	3.02	4.82	36.11
1887	2.56	.64	1.59	.62	2.43	1.34	1.17	2.44	3.70	3.07	1.53	2.22	23.31
1888	1.39	.76	2.46	1.22	.52	1.92	5.09	3.37	.92	2.05	4.79	1.50	25.99
1889	.75	2.18	2.07	3.11	2.61	.70	2.60	3.80	2.23	3.02	2.17	3.41	28.65
1890	3.70	.73	1.97	1.03	1.98	2.36	2.27	4.12	1.89	2.28	6.08	.73	29.14
1891	1.46	.15	1.22	2.31	1.83	4.18	2.88	7.39	4.16	2.68	3.88	5.15	37.29
1892	3.17	1.97	1.25	1.46	2.86	2.92	2.10	3.40	2.62	6.38	2.49	1.90	32.52
1893	1.09	3.13	.38	.29	1.47	1.36	3.29	2.16	3.44	2.77	1.33	3.48	24.19
1894	1.94	3.32	1.55	1.72	2.02	2.09	2.33	3.30	.84	3.43	2.52	2.64	27.70
1895	2.68	.31	2.36	1.60	.62	.79	3.67	2.90	1.12	5.61	2.48	2.29	26.43
1896	1.03	1.14	3.36	1.22	.27	2.75	2.59	2.05	4.29	4.32	1.65	4.08	28.75
1897	1.00	2.20	2.45	2.53	1.32	4.12	1.00	4.25	3.61	1.56	4.34	2.99	31.37
1898	2.03	1.78	.62	1.73	3.73	1.97	.35	4.18	1.33	2.64	2.97	1.86	25.19
1899	3.48	1.37	1.78	2.48	1.96	1.71	1.71	1.03	3.64	2.47	1.25	3.17	26.05
1900	4.20	2.97	1.07	1.13	1.75	2.52	.79	6.90	.80	3.29	3.69	3.01	32.12
1901	2.19	1.43	1.38	1.28	.93	1.49	1.43	2.56	.94	2.87	3.35	3.31	23.16
1902	1.61	1.81	1.75	1.49	3.23	1.85	2.05	1.79	.72	2.85	1.62	2.05	22.82
1903	2.12	2.05	3.30	1.72	2.59	2.19	1.96	3.71	4.41	6.88	2.90	1.58	35.41
1904	2.19	4.25	1.60	1.12	1.85	1.20	.96	2.95	2.66	1.96	1.70	2.85	25.29
1905	1.16	1.09	2.87	1.96	.28	1.54	1.94	2.71	1.45	2.76	3.91	.38	22.05
1906	4.31	2.15	2.13	.79	2.52	1.53	.96	2.97	1.38	4.90	1.94	2.89	28.47
1907	1.02	1.38	1.90	.95	2.82	4.98	2.14	2.99	.59	3.99	2.68	2.47	27.91
1908	1.91	2.47	2.68	2.65	2.48	2.04	3.70	3.22	3.18	1.96	2.50	2.04	30.83
1909	1.90	.85	2.41	2.53	1.03	2.87	4.26	2.96	2.52	3.99	1.26	5.81	32.39
1910	2.89	2.55	.64	2.29	2.31	4.13	3.54	3.26	.37	3.47	4.89	2.61	32.95
1911	.70	1.88	1.08	1.81	.82	2.62	.42	2.98	4.77	2.55	2.11	3.72	25.46
1912	3.93	1.23	4.02	.17	1.74	2.76	4.19	5.58	.98	3.91	2.18	1.97	32.66
1913	3.47	0.81	2.89	2.78	2.24	2.05	2.41	2.00	2.26	2.21	3.13	2.32	28.58
1914	1.47	1.45	2.83	.58	1.97	1.55	4.46	1.72	3.64	2.09	3.01	5.16	29.94
1915	4.20	2.55	1.10	1.57	1.01	1.00	2.97	3.84	0.64	1.84	1.96	5.47	28.15
1916	1.50	2.92	1.78	1.86	2.23	1.83	1.21	3.28	2.62	4.83	2.59	1.41	28.08
1917	1.57	1.81	3.43	1.48	2.92	1.54	1.16	6.55	1.51	5.94	3.06	1.51	32.51
1918	1.96	2.97	1.03	1.01	2.55	1.62	3.69	2.02	7.24	3.04	1.80	6.52	35.27
1919	2.95	1.07	5.84	1.34	.93	1.44	1.94	3.32	2.25	3.04	1.94	5.02	31.11
1920	3.48	2.36	4.20	4.18	3.56	3.57	5.92	2.12	3.31	1.50	.91	2.24	37.35
Monthly av. for 41 years	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	29.95
	2.40	1.90	2.14	1.65	1.96	2.18	2.66	3.43	2.53	3.34	2.75	3.01	

Average yearly Rainfall for the past 41 years is 29.95 inches.

January, 1921.

JOSEPH ALMOND, Assoc. Royal San. Inst., Sanitary Inspector.

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Smoke Observations.

Five smoke observations were taken at various periods, and on no occasion was black smoke emitted for a longer period than three minutes continuously.

Petroleum Spirit and Carbide of Calcium.

Five licenses for the keeping of petroleum spirit, and two carbide of calcium licenses were issued during the year. Thirteen visits were made to these premises. No infringements of the regulations were reported.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

By this Act, which came into force on January 1st, 1920, the occupier of land is compelled to prevent his land from becoming infested with rats and mice. Failure to do so renders him liable to a fine of five pounds in the first instance, and, if he has been served with a notice under this Act requiring him to take such action, one not exceeding twenty pounds. It seems that many people are ignorant of the provisions of this Act, and were not themselves attending to the conditions of their premises in this respect.

The County sends a ratcatcher to this district at intervals, but, on the receipt of requests from residents, the Council undertake the work, and 543 rats were destroyed by its employee, working with dogs and ferrets.

JOSEPH ALMOND,

Assoc. Royal San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

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